

REDUCING STORMWATER NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION – a Bay focus

Jack E. Frye, October 3, 2006



Department of Conservation & Recreation

CONSERVING VIRGINIA'S NATURAL & RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

State Parks • Soil and Water Conservation • Natural Heritage

Outdoor Recreation Planning • Land Conservation

Dam Safety and Floodplain Management

Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance

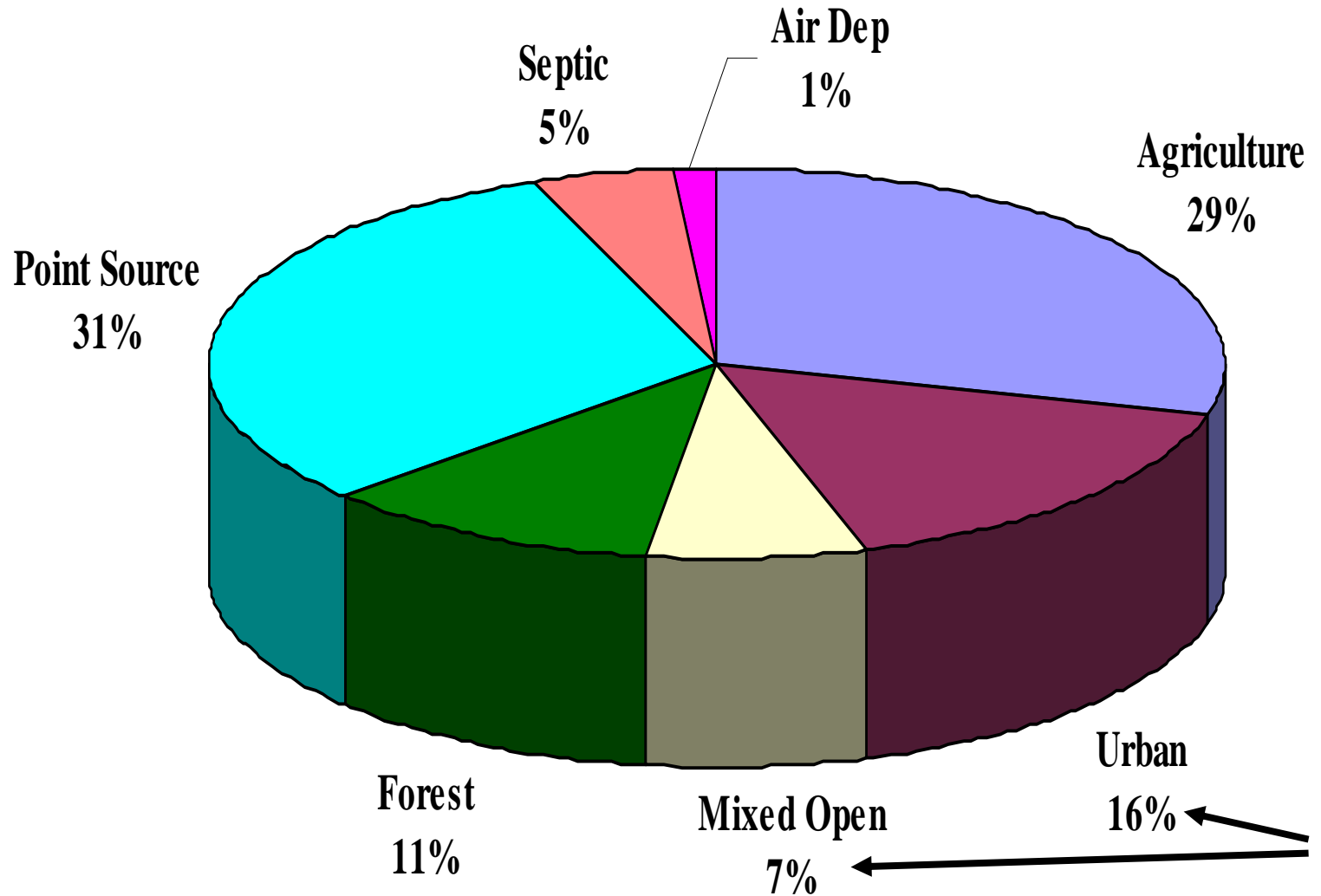
www.dcr.virginia.gov

Overall- What Are We Doing?

- I. Targeted Agricultural Nonpoint Initiatives
- II. Expanding Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- III. Expanding Partnerships with Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- IV. Utilizing Strategic Water Quality Initiatives
- V. Addressing Developed Lands Nonpoint Source Reductions (new & past)

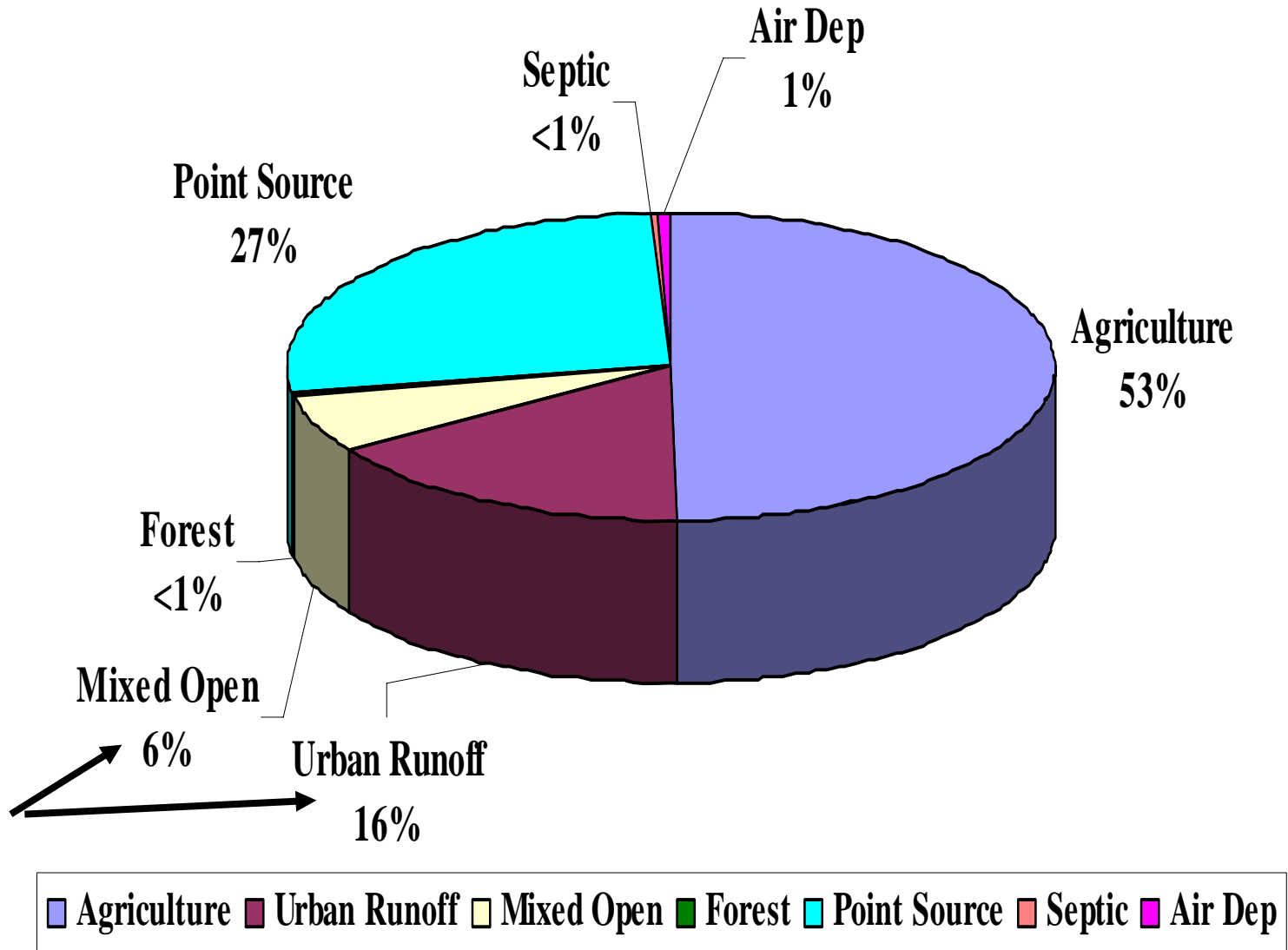


Virginia's 2003 Relative Nitrogen Loadings by Source

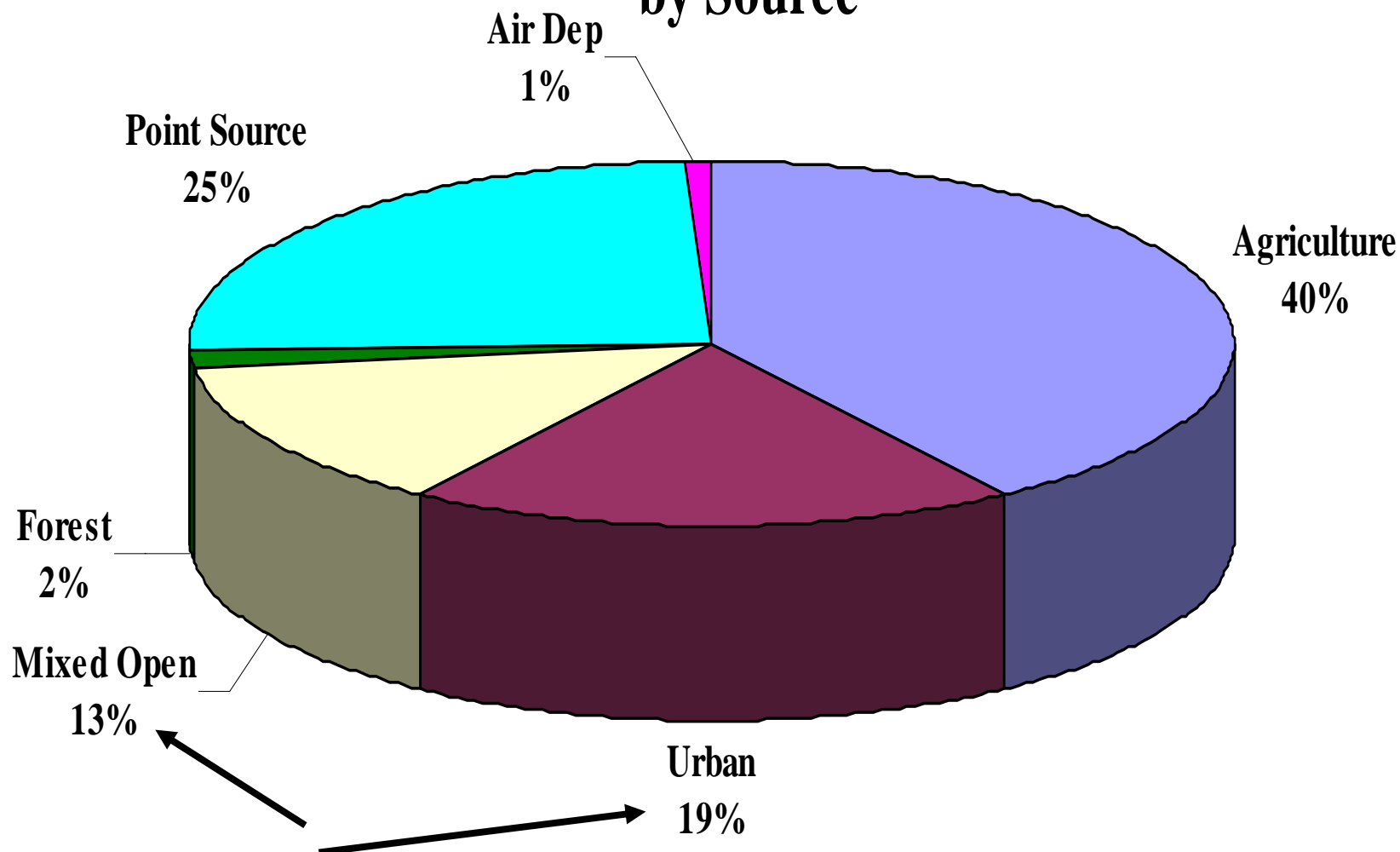


■ Agriculture ■ Urban ■ Mixed Open ■ Forest ■ Point Source ■ Septic ■ Air Dep

Virginia's Tributary Strategies Total Relative Nitrogen **Reductions** by Source (2003 to 2010)

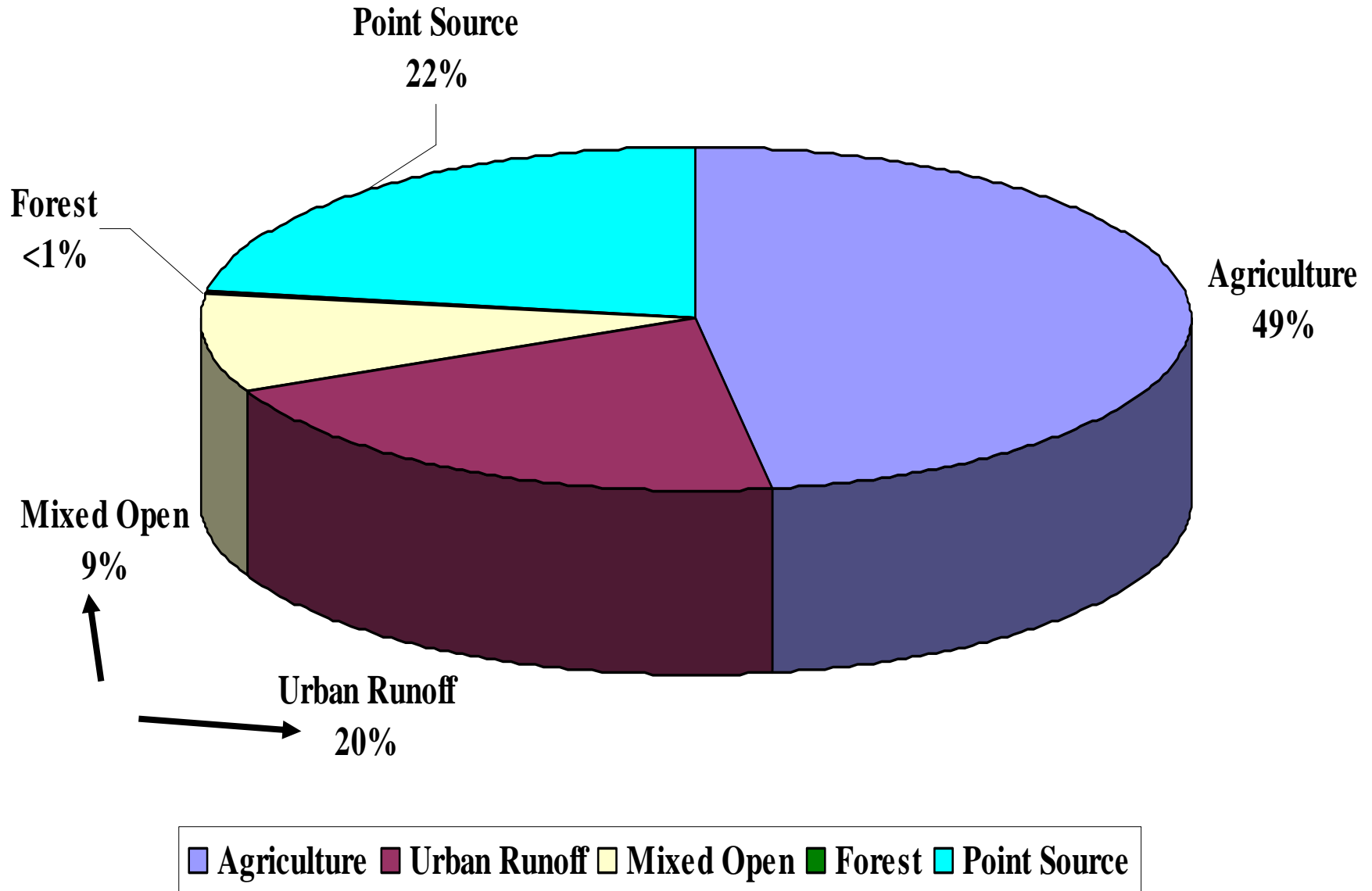


Virginia's 2003 Relative Phosphorus Loadings by Source



■ Agriculture ■ Urban ■ Mixed Open ■ Forest ■ Point Source ■ Air Dep

Virginia's Tributary Strategies Relative Phosphorus **Reductions** by Source (2003 to 2010)



Addressing Urban NPS Sources?

- Urban/Suburban/Rural Developed Lands are significant sources: Nitrogen 23% Phosphorus 32%
- Development is rapidly expanding land use
- New development = reduced NPS contribution?
- Past development retrofits a substantial need, can be costly...short history
- Costs: State share is significant, but majority of costs will be borne by local governments and development
- Progress through existing regulatory programs (Stormwater Management Program, Erosion & Sediment Control, Bay Preservation Act) and very limited grant funding

Urban/Developed Lands Nonpoint Source Initiatives

Stormwater Management

- On January 29, 2005, consolidation of state stormwater management program
- Working with localities to advance compliance
- Reviews of major MS4 localities' programs with EPA
- Regulatory process for local SW program development

Erosion and Sediment Control Program

- Increased state oversight of local programs
- Increased enforcement options in 2005
- Established corrective action agreements



Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act

- Increased local compliance
- Instituted local program reviews
- Reviewing regulations and policies

Urban Nutrient Management

- Voluntary management agreements with golf courses, office parks, sports complexes
- 70 agreements with lawn care companies and local governments covering over 24,000 acres
- “Chesapeake Club” ad campaign aimed at Northern Virginia homeowner lawn care (Spring 2005 & 2006)

Funding of Cooperative Local NPS Initiatives

- Promoting tangible water quality improvements
- Trib. Strategies, Bay Act and Stormwater
- Septic system improvements, etc.



Top Urban Practices in Tributary Strategies

- Erosion and Sediment Control Practices
- Stormwater Management Practices
- Nutrient Management Planning
- Urban Stream Stabilization/Restoration

All over 100's of thousands of acres

